

## FINCHAM'S

# CHLORIDE OF LIME.

THIS preparation destroys all offensive and putrid effluvia, prevents putrefaction, and corrects the impurities of the air in close apartments, and in situations exposed to noxious vapours.

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**DIRECTIONS FOR USE.**—*To a table spoonful of the Powder add gradually one quart of Water; or, to one pound of the Powder three gallons of Water; break all the lumps; mix it well; let it settle; and the clear liquid is then fit for use.*

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**TO PREVENT INFECTION.**—In a sick room the clear liquid is to be sprinkled about or kept in open dishes; in ordinary cases the latter may be preferred, as they can be removed if the smell of the liquid becomes too powerful; but in putrid disorders it may be used more plentifully, and a glassful added to the water of the night-chair or bed-pan, will prevent effluvia. Where small-pox, measles, cholera, scarlet, typhus, and yellow fevers, or other infectious diseases prevail, in addition to the above precautions, the linen, &c. taken from the patient, should be immersed in the liquid immediately, and afterwards rinsed in pure water before being sent to the wash. The attendants, before and after touching the patient or linen, should dip their hands in it, inhale some of the vapour, and if they experience any nausea, rinse their mouths with ten drops in a wine-glassful of water. These directions will, of course, prove equally beneficial in hospitals, work-houses, prisons, ships, and the habitations of the poor, where numbers are confined in a small space; ventilation and cleanliness being also strictly observed, and the powder mixed in equal quantities with whiting to white-wash the walls. If death take place the body will be preserved from corruption for a considerable time, if well washed and occasionally sprinkled with the liquid, and two pounds of the Powder should be put into the coffin with the body. Vinegar fumigations, pastiles, burnt paper, &c. are utterly useless for the prevention of infectious diseases.

**TO DESTROY OFFENSIVE EFFLUVIA.**—Every bad and unwholesome smell will be almost instantly destroyed by sprinkling the liquid wherever it arises, and the effluvia from closets, drains, sewers, cesspools, &c. &c. will be prevented by pouring into them one or more pailsful of water, to which half a pint of the liquid or the sediment of the powder has been added.

**TO CORRECT NOXIOUS VAPOURS.**—Deep wells and sewers, unopened for many years, may be entered without the least risk, by previously throwing in the liquid with the sediment of the powder, until a candle burns when let down. Persons suffering from the effects of such deleterious gases should have their nostrils bathed with it, and take five or ten drops of the Chloride of Soda. The noxious vapours to which painters, oil and colourmen, smelters of lead and copper, miners, &c. are exposed, will be rendered harmless by the frequent sprinkling of the liquid, or keeping some exposed in their work-shops; washing their mouths morning and evening with five or ten drops of the Chloride of Soda, in a wine-glassful of water, will be found a great preservative of their health. In habitations exposed to exhalations arising from low and marshy places, particularly in warm climates, the liquid should be sprinkled after sun-set, and some kept in open dishes in the bed-room during the night, and when opportunity will admit, a larger quantity should be thrown into the stagnant water, and upon the putrid matter from which miasm is derived. The water in such situations is generally unwholesome, and should be purified by mixing with it *a very small quantity* of the liquid, and allowing it to settle before it is used; it will render the most impure water perfectly sweet.

**TAINTED MEAT, FISH, GAME, &c.** will be divested of all smell; and fresh meat may be kept much longer, in the warmest weather *without the slightest injury to its quality or taste*, if sprinkled with or dipped into the liquid, at intervals, and suspended in the air,—no flies will touch it.

**BURNS, SCALDS, BRUISES, CUTS, ULCEROUS SORES, GLANDULAR SWELLINGS, and SCROFULOUS AFFECTIONS,** will be immediately relieved by applying a rag kept moist with the liquid, and it is to be used as a wash to cure the Itch,

**HYDROPHOBIA.**—The best precaution which can be taken before medical assistance arrives, is to well wash and *syringe the wounds inflicted by the bite of a rabid animal with the liquid.*

DISEASES IN ANIMALS.—Horses will be preserved from glanders, and other infectious diseases, by sprinkling the stables, and washing the racks, mangers, &c. with the liquid, and mixing some with white-wash for the walls ; the nostrils of the infected animal should be frequently sponged with it, *It must be used as a lotion* to cure the grease, mallanders, thrush, and galls ; the foul in bullocks, the maggot and foot-rot in sheep, and mange in dogs.



N.B. *If the liquid Chloride of Lime is used, a wine-glassful is equal to a table spoonful of the powder.*

**FINCHAM'S**  
**CHLORIDE OF LIME,**  
**FOR THE PRESERVATION OF HEALTH ON**  
**BOARD SHIP AND IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.**

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**DIRECTIONS FOR USE.**—*Mix one pound of Powder, gradually, with five gallons of fresh or salt Water; break all the lumps; let it settle; and the clear liquid is then fit for use.*

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THIS valuable preparation destroys all offensive and putrid effluvia, prevents putrefaction, and corrects the impurities of the air between decks, and in situations exposed to noxious vapours from the shore. No injury or inconvenience can possibly arise from the application; the expense will not exceed a few pounds a year, for the largest vessel; and the beneficial effects for all the purposes mentioned, have been experienced on board the Royal Navy, East and West Indiamen, &c.

**BILGE WATER.**—The stench arising from bilge water on board ship, is not only a great discomfort, but it discolours the paint, injures the timbers, and sometimes occasions diseases; in general cargoes, it is liable to injure all metals and plated articles, destroys the colour of piece goods, and promotes the sweating of hides, grain, fruit, &c. All these bad effects, to which the tightest vessels are most subject, will be removed, by throwing down the pump well, one or more buckets of the liquid, as it will immediately destroy the smell of the bilge water.

**OFFENSIVE AND PUTRID EFFLUVIA.**—More diseases arise from this cause than is generally imagined, and, if it were not for the purifying effects of the sea air, life could, with difficulty, be supported on board crowded ships. Every bad, close, and unwholesome smell, from the confined air between decks, sick berths, quarter galleries, newly painted cabins, dead vermin, &c. will be almost instantly destroyed, by sprinkling about the liquid where they arise.



**TO PRESERVE FRESH MEAT, FISH, &c.**—In hot climates, it is difficult to keep fresh meat for even a few hours, and a considerable loss is frequently sustained; but it may be kept much longer, in the warmest weather, without the slightest injury to its quality or taste, if sprinkled with the liquid at intervals, and suspended in the air —No flies will touch it; and when tainted, it will be deprived of all smell, and made perfectly wholesome, if dipped in the liquid before it is cooked.

**TO CORRECT NOXIOUS VAPOURS.**—In harbours exposed to low and marshy shores, the most fatal diseases are well known to occur from the noxious exhalations arising from the decomposition of vegetable matter. The best precaution against this cause of disease on board ship, is to sprinkle the decks and hold at sun-set, with the liquid, and to keep some of the powder in buckets between decks during the night. It is not pretended that the baneful effects of noxious vapours from the land, can, in every instance, be prevented by these means; but it affords the best chance of escape, if, in addition, the men are as much as possible kept from exposing themselves to the night air; or when duty obliges them to be so, that they are ordered to wear a handkerchief over the mouth and nostrils. The water in such situations is generally unwholesome, and the casks should never be filled without adding an ounce or two of the powder,—it will render the most stinking water perfectly sweet. The remains of bread, meat, &c should be cleared away immediately after meals, the decks scrubbed with the sediment of the powder, the berths washed daily, if possible, and the men encouraged to bathe or wash themselves from head to foot. In taking in cargoes of timber, on the coast of Africa, and elsewhere, they should be cleared from mud or slime; and the hold should be daily sprinkled with the powder well stirred in water.


**TO PREVENT INFECTION AND CONTAGION.**—Where the foregoing precautions prove unavailing, and disease has been introduced on board ship, the most energetic means must be applied to stop it. It is the interest, as well as the duty, of every Ship Owner and Commander to be provided with the best known preservative; and it may be fearlessly asserted, that the **CHLORIDE OF LIME** is the most effectual and the cheapest application for this purpose, which has, hitherto, been discovered. Vinegar fumigations, burnt paper, &c. are acknowledged, by the first medical authority, to be utterly useless for the prevention of these diseases; they cover a bad smell, but do not destroy infection. The **CHLORIDE OF LIME** has been found in many instances, a safe guard against dysentery, small-pox, measles, scarlet, typhus, and other infectious fevers, and there is little doubt, that it will prove equally efficacious in cholera-morbus and yellow fevers, if the following instructions are strictly attended to:—as soon as any man falls sick, let him be kept separate from the rest of the crew, sprinkle the liquid

plentifully about, and keep some in a bucket constantly near his berth ; when his bed and body linen are changed, soak them immediately in some of the liquid, then wash them in fresh water ; the attendants before and after touching the patient or linen, should dip their hands and wash their mouths and nostrils in the liquid. To prevent any smell arising from the evacuations, they should be received into some of the liquid. If death take place, the body should be immediately washed with it, and every thing belonging to the deceased should be fumigated, by hanging the clothes, &c over a bucket of the liquid, to which some vinegar or any other acid has been added. **MEDICAL USES.**—As many ships have no surgeons on board, the following applications will be found of the greatest service, by mixing *a pound of the powder with only two gallons of fresh water.*


**TO BURNS, SCALDS, BRUISES, STRAINS, CUTS, ULCEROUS SORES, AND GLANDULAR SWELLINGS,** apply rags kept constantly moist with the liquid, it will speedily relieve the pain and abate inflammation. To cure the itch, wash the body and linen with it. In dysentery, drink a wine-glassful of the clear liquid twice or thrice a day. In venereal complaints, apply it constantly as a wash, and take a wine-glassful in the morning fasting. In ulcerated sore throats, use it frequently. As a gargle.

# FINCHAM'S

## CHLORIDE OF SODA.



THIS Preparation is applicable to the following beneficial purposes, under the direction of the medical attendant: as a LOTION, in the proportion of one to ten parts of water, in carbuncle, ill-conditioned and gangrenous sores of every description, all foetid discharges, scald heads, &c.; as a GARGLE, in the proportion of one to twenty parts of water, in ulcerated sore throats, ptyalism, spongy gums, and carious teeth; INTERNALLY, in doses of five to sixty drops, in a wine-glassful of water, as a diuretic, mild aperient, and corrective of organic poisons. In the proportion of five to ten drops in a wine-glassful of water, the Chloride of Soda will be found an excellent wash for the mouth, correcting a tainted breath, and cleansing the tongue.



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*Sold by*

And by all the principal Chemists and Druggists in Town and Country.

